

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4907. 號九廿月三年九十七八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

日七初月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAN, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street & Co.*, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus, E. C.*, BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, K.C. SAMUEL DEAGOS & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE RONNY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAXLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESEN A. DE MILLO & CO., Macao; CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow; HEDD & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Bon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELIMOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
H. L. DALMAYNE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 6% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
WATERLOW'S and Dr. LA RUE'S STATIONERY.
DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
GENT'S TOOL CHESTS.
CABIN SUSPENSION and BULK-HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL.
CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-STICKS.
SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS, (Latest Admiralty Regulation).
TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes.
ENGINEER'S HAMMERS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
COPPER WIPE GAUZE.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted Sizes.
INSERTION RUBBER, Assorted Sizes.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.
CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.
LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of American and English ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

NEW and POPULAR BOOKS,

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.

PRESERVATION BOOKS,

NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS,
by First-class Composers,

OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine Selection of SHERRIES.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.
CHATEAU DE FRANDS.

(A fine full flavoured Breakfast CLARET.)

BRANDIES, GIN.

LIQUEURS.

ALIS.

&c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.
EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

TRADE MARK
SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.
VOGEL & CO.,
Sole Agents for China,
Hongkong, February 19, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in an ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the half year ended 31st December 1878, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, February 25, 1879.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

M.R. J. BRADLEE SMITH has this Day been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. REINERS,
Chairman,
Hongkong, March 24, 1879.

NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES GYE, Medical Attendant at the Chinese Government Coal Mine, near Kelung, Deceased.

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be lodged with the Undersigned not later than the 10th day of April, 1879.

A. FRATER,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Tamsui, 12th March, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Month, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st or October, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.
CHUFER'S SAFFS.
WHITBREAD'S STOUT.
VAN HOEKEN'S GIN.
FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.
LETTS'S DIARIES.
SILVER LIGHT LAMPS.
French JAMS, Confiturerie de St James.
STARKY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.
BAXTER'S CANVAS.
KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

W. T. ALLEN & CO.'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

GILBY & SONS' WINES.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LETT'S DIARIES.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

TEACHER'S WHISKY.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLVERS.

THE NEW LIFE JACKET.

LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS, OVER-

LAND MAIL, and THE HOME NEWS.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL-PIECE, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CROCKERY-WARE, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY,

3rd April, 1879, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of C. VOGEL, Esq., No. 2, Queen's Road,

The whole of his SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Comprising:—

Brown Rep-covered Mahogany Drawing-room Suite, Marble-top Blackwood Round Table, and Tea Poys, Sets of Canton Tea Poys, Flower Stands, Canton Vases, Mantel-piece Mirrors, Engravings and Chromo Lithographs, Fender and Irons, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Drawing-room Billiard Table with Marking Board, Cues, &c., &c., Teakwood Dining Table and Whatnots, Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Green and Gold Dinner Set, Hand Painted Dessert Set, Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery, Ice Chest, Meat Safe, American Bed with Spring and Hair Mattresses, Couch, Chairs, Cheval Glass, Lady's Writing Desk, American-made Bureau, Wardrobe, Marble Top Toilet Table and Mirror, Marble Top Washstand and Services, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Horse, Bath Tube Commodes.

Also, A COTTAGE PIANO, by DOERFEL STEINFELDER & CO.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view the day before the Sale.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank Notes.

Hongkong, March 19, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOILER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 9, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Ship

"GLENFALLOCH,"

Capt. TAYLOR, will leave for the above Port, on

SUNDAY, the 30th Instant, instead of

at the time previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

ap30

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian

Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"BOWEN,"

Capt. MILLER, will be despatched at above on THURSDAY, the

3rd April, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, March 27, 1879.

ap3

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GABILIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st March. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1879. apl

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

ADMEN, DE GALLE,

SUBZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON Commandant LORMIER, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 4th April, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, March 25, 1879. apl

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 14th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. apl

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

INSURANCES:

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives, up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals, or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KÄRBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOCLES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$60,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1879.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

To Let.

TO LET.
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE LOWER STOREY OF FAIRLEA,
West Point, with separate Entrance.
Gas and Water laid on; with Garden.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, March 25, 1879. apl

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD:
East—GROUND FLOOR, consisting of
OFFICES, COMPARETTE'S QUARTERS,
and GODOWNS.

West—A RESIDENCE, with Business
Accommodation, complete.
Gas and Water laid on.

Each of these Premises can be Let in
whole or in apartments.

Apply to E. R. BELLIUS,

Hongkong, March 11, 1879. apl

TO BE LET.

On Shamen—Canton.

THE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately
occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & CO.,
Comprising: DWELLING House, with Go-
down, TEA and SILK ROOM attached.

For Particulars, apply to EDWARD DAVIS,
Canton.

Canton, March 12, 1879. apl

TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR,
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to J. NOBLE,

No. 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 13, 1879. apl

TO LET.

GREEENMOUNT,
Possession on or before 15th May.

Apply to GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

Also, A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & CO.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GO-
DOWN, Nos. 54 and 56,
Praya Central.

Notices to Consignees

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenaloch having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

CONSIGNERS of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Ex "Yangu."

H. L. c/o Mr. Marty, No. 1, case Arms, from Marseilles.

Ex "Ara."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Ex "Anadyr."

M. F. (in diamond) W. M. C. (underneath) No. 18, Order, 1 case Umbrellas, from London.

A. M. Nos. 1/20, Mr. A. Marty, 20 casks Wine, from Marseilles.

E. S. Nos. 101/05, Order, 5 cases Mer-

TO chandies, from Marseilles.

Lieut. Joubert Hanot, 2 cases Wax, from Saigon.

North China Ins. Co., 1 case Books, from London.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF GEPP & Co. are requested to send in all CLAIMS to the Undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, 6th April, 1879.

per pro. GEPP & Co.

FRANK HYDE,

Canton, March 25, 1879. ap5

WANTED, for H. M. S. Charybdis, A MUSICIAN (Violin Player). For terms, &c.

Apply on Board, Hongkong, March 25, 1879. ap1

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878. my2

F. H. U. T. C. H. I. N. G. S. beg to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply

B. E. F. M. U. T. T. O. N., &c., from 1st October, and trust that they may grant him their support.

SACRISTY—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship

"KWANTUNG,"

Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap2

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

"GLENOON,"

Capt. GULLAND, will leave SWATOW for the above Ports on or about the 2nd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap2

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALT, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "THIBET," Captain J. H. TORROCK, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap2

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark
"PENOSSOT,"
Capt. CHIPMAN, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap2

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The American Bark
"THOS. FLETCHER,"
Capt. PENDERSON, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap2

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd April, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M.

A number of SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS, comprising: Reading Books, Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Arithmetics, Works on Astronomy, Geography, Arithmetic, Chemistry, History, &c., &c. English and Latin Lexicons, Oldendorff's German Method, German Geography, History, Grammar, &c., Field Exercise, Sailors' Horn Books, Manual of Gunnery, Sword Exercises, Jeuill's Fortifications, Military Engineering, Modern Linguist, Tate's Magnetism, Sundry French Works, &c., &c.

The whole will be on view on and after Tuesday.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 29, Kwangtung, British steamer, 675, Punchard, Foochow March 26, Amoy 26, and Swatow 28, General.—Douglas Lafrail, & Co.

March 29, Champlain, French man-of-war, 1880, 10 guns, M. Michaud, Saigon March 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mat. 29, Sydenham, for Manila.

29, Elizabeth Childs, for Newchwang.

29, Bokhara, for Europe, &c.

29, Catherine Marden, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Quickstep, for Saigon.

Hawthurst, for New York.

Argyl, for Saigon.

Glenaloch, for Shanghai.

Stout, for Chefoo.

Tartar, for Tientsin.

Haikong, for Amoy, &c.

Johann Friedrich, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Capt. A. C. Shultz, 1 European deck, and 216 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Bokhara, from Shanghai; for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, 2 children, 1 infant and native female servant.

From Yokohama: for Southampton, Mr. Jas. W. Lishman, R. N., Mr. J. Lambert, R. N., and Mrs. Lambert, child and infant; for Bombay, Mr. G. Mowee. —From Hongkong: for Singapore, 2 Servants, and 1 Private (7th), 1 Private, 2 women, 7 children, and 3 infants.

Per Sydenham, for Manila, 2 Chinese.

Per Elizabeth Childs, for Newchwang, 7 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Capt. A. C. Shultz, 1 European deck, and 216 Chinese.

Per Argyl, for Saigon, 45 Chinese.

Per Cafserine Marden, for Saigon, 2 European, and 1 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Argyl, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

Per Glenaloch, for Shanghai, 4 Europeans.

Per Haikong, for Amoy, &c., 70 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Kwangtung reports:

Left Foochow on the 25th, had light variable winds and fine weather throughout. In Amoy: H. M. S. Moorhen, U. S. Ranger, and French iron-clad Armide. In Swatow: S. S. Douglas and Killarney. On the 25th at 6 p.m., passed a steamer bound North; on the 26th at 10 p.m., passed a steamer bound North; and on the 26th at 10 p.m. passed a steamer bound North.

THE CHINA MAIL.

MAILS will close:-

FOR SAIGON.—

Per Argyl, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 30th inst.

FOR BANGKOK.—

Per Bellona, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday, the 31st inst.

FOR SAIGON.—

Per Cassandra, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday, the 31st inst.

FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

Per Radnorshire, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd April.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—

Per Argyl, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd April. (Private ship rates.)

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Gloria* will

be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st April,

with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:-

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters

(except for Non-Union Countries) may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage

until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies

(except the Bahamas and Hayti),

Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay

can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap2

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

Daylight.—Glenaloch leaves for Shanghai.

Daylight.—Haikong leaves for Amoy, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in every month. Thursday, at 5 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, —Rev. Dr. Etel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson, Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m., Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN

copied mugs, &c. Any of them in a book packet expose it to the higher charges stated above. This distinct class of correspondence now established cannot but be of great advantage to commercial houses, lawyers, newspaper offices, and the like, the postage on whose heavy bundles of M.S. (not of the nature of a letter) has often caused considerable grumbling. These concessions are made at registration: "The sender of any registered article may accompany it with a return receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents. Registration fees to all Countries are reduced to 8 cents." Lastly, "the limit of weight for books and commercial papers to Foreign Post Office is increased to 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are still limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches." The public cannot but be grateful for these advantages now offered them for the first time. Their gratitude may partake of a lively sense of more favour to follow; and we have every confidence the postal system will go on improving. The next book will probably be postal cards for local use. A universal penny-post may still be in the far distant future, but every year brings us nearer the maximum of service for the minimum of payment.

While referring to postal matters, we would remind our readers of the approaching change of the mail day. The next three mails, April 5th (French), 12th (English), and 19th (French) finish the Saturday departure for the season, the following English mail leaving on the Tuesday, (22nd), and giving us therefore only three days between the two mails. It has been suggested that a great deal of Sunday labour would be saved were the hour of leaving made two o'clock in the afternoon instead of 12 noon. We have no doubt were the proper representations made to the Post Master General he would be happy to use his influence to get the mail kept open till say 1:30. This would allow of the heavy mail business being done on Monday, and the closing advices being attended to on Tuesday forenoon, and keep the Sunday entirely free as a day of rest. We are sorry nothing has been done to get the departure of the steamer postponed several hours on the 13th, so as to keep the Good Friday a clear day, as was suggested some time ago by a correspondent in our columns.

THE ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. YESSO.

CAPT. S. ASHTON'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

The following is the finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry, which sat to investigate into the circumstances attending the loss of the S. S. Yesso:—

The Court finds,
(1) That the British steamer Yesso, official number 45,343, left Swatow at about 8.10 on the evening of the 17th of March with a crew consisting of 63 persons; she had on board about ninety passengers, \$100,000 in specie, 200 chests of opium, 60 tons of lead, and general cargo, and was wrecked on the White Rocks at about 11.15 of the same night in attempting to pass through the channel between the Lamock Island and the White Rocks.

(2) At 10.45 p.m. the Master assumed his position to be the Lamock Island bearing N. by E. distant about 6 miles, and subsequent events gave reasonable proof that this was correct.

(3) At this position the Master seems to have been deceived in his estimation of the distance of the Lamock Island in consequence of a brilliant flash of lightning which, he says, "shewed up the Light-house, and as I thought the Light-keeper's dwellings as well, and the Lamock Island did not appear to me to be more than from a half to three quarters of a mile distant." Acting on this assumption the master altered the vessel's course with a view to pass through the Channel, which resulted in the vessel running on the White Rocks.

(4) From the evidence of all the witnesses examined the night appears to have been exceedingly dark, and the Court is of opinion that the Master should have used every means of ascertaining his position accurately, which he had means of doing, and which he neglected to do.

(5) The Court, therefore, adjudges that the certificate of competency (No. 17,884) of the Master (Samuel Ashton) be suspended for a period of three months from this date.

(6) The Court desires to express its opinion that good discipline was maintained after the wreck, and credit due to the Master, officers, and crew for preventing any greater loss of life than one boy, there being 109 persons on board at the time of the accident. It is desirable to mention the praiseworthy conduct of the crew of two fishing-boats who rendered assistance in saving life, and also to mention the kindness and ready aid afforded by the Master, officers, and crew of the British steamer Gads.

The finding is dated March 26, 1870, and is signed by all the members of the Court.—Hon. C. May, First Police Magistrate; J. P. McGuire, Esq., Acting Harbour Master; H. B. Gibb, Esq., Unofficial Justice of the Peace; Hon. Robert McMurdo, Esq., Govt. Marine Surveyor; and Rev. Thomson, Esq., Master Mariner, Capt. of the Radnorshire, and confirmed and countersigned by the Governor.

Police Intelligence.

A rather interesting case was before Mr. May which occupied him the greater part of the day. It was a prosecution instituted by the Opium Farmer against two compadres in the Central Market for having a quantity of prepared opium in their possession without a permit. Mr. Sharp appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Denny appeared for the defence. About 200 ticals weight of opium had been found on the premises, but no implements for boiling or preparing opium; in fact, it was not alleged that the defendants prepared the opium, but that they had failed to acquaint the prosecutor that they had prepared opium in their possession.

Mr. Denny urged that the defendants, or rather one of the defendants, the case being taken separately, came by the opium in a perfectly legitimate manner, having purchased it during the reign of the late Opium Farmer, and a permit was produced to prove this. The new ordinance, however, provided that all persons having opium in their possession should give notice to the incoming Farmer within three days after he became the monopolist. Mr. Denny urged that this clause of the

ordinance was quite impractical, as no law could interfere with vested interests. He also called His Worship's attention to a notice which had been printed over the signature of the monopolists in the *Universal Circulating Herald*, calling upon all persons to acquaint them as to the quantity of prepared opium they had in their possession, and stating that after five days, any person found in possession of opium not duly received from the New Opium Farmer would be prosecuted and the drug confiscated. The five days had not expired, when the present prosecution was instituted, and Mr. Denny contended that on that account the prosecution should be withdrawn.

Mr. May said he thought the prosecutors had no power to withdraw; they had no right to issue such a notice and thus override the law.

Mr. Sharp said he should not withdraw. Finally it was arranged to adjourn the case till Wednesday, when some arrangement might be come to, and Mr. Denny might be able to bring forward some precedents to show that the prosecutor could withdraw in such cases.

In the course of the examination of the Opium Farmer's manager, he said that the present Farmer boiled all the opium himself. The old farmer used to license certain shops to boil, but this was not done now. No shop could sell more than \$3 worth of opium at one time. The Opium Farmer retained the right to sell wholesale. Opium gross was worth 50 per cent and sometimes 75 per cent of pure opium. It was always sold at 50 per cent less than pure opium. Some people preferred to smoke opium prepared from opium gross, and some could smoke no other.

An absurd charge was brought against one Jojo Francisco de Souza, a watchman at the East Point Sugar Refinery, which shows the beauty and perfection of certain departments of the police services. Mr. Adams, an Inspector of Nuisances, found a cooking stall obstructing the entrance to Tai Wo Street; but he could not find the owner of the stall. For some unexplained reason or other, or perhaps for no reason at all, he summoned de Souza; who knew nothing whatever about the offending cooking stall. The case was of course dismissed. Another curious feature of the case was that the active and intelligent constable who was supposed to have served the summons (Lokong, No. 210) could not find the defendant and so passed it on the street door; defendant never saw it, as he was away the whole day at his work. He therefore failed to appear when the case was last before the Court, and a warrant was granted for his apprehension, on which he was now brought up.

Two hawkers of vegetables were each fined 50 cents for obstruction. They had refused to move away when requested to do so by Chinese Constable No. 283, but said they would move if the Inspector told them to do so. They also accused the Constable of behaving in a very "unconstable" like manner, saying he had caught one of them by the queue, and pulled his head to the ground.

The remanded case in which Indian constable No. 613 was charged with assaulting one Li Akau, chair cooler to Mr. Price, the Surveyor General, came on again to-day, when, after hearing the evidence of Mr. H. Bradnock, who deposed to unnecessary interference on the constable's part, Mr. May fined both the complainant and defendant \$1 each, the first for resisting the constable in the execution of his duty, and the second for unnecessary interference with the complainant on the second occasion.

Li Akum and two other coolies employed at the construction of the New Praya Wall, were charged with committing a brutal assault upon their foreman, one Koo Afat, by whom his left arm was broken. The assault was owing to the complainant having ordered them to resume their work as the tide was fast rising; instead of doing so they beat him with their carrying poles.

Mr. May severely lectured the defendants and sentenced the 1st to three months' hard labour and the two others to one month's hard labour. The complainant before leaving the Court requested to be allowed to leave the Hospital, and go home. Mr. May said he had nothing to do with the matter; if he (complainant) chose to leave the Hospital, where he was receiving every attention likely to ensure his recovery, that was his own affair. He did it at his own peril; he would very likely either die or lose his arm. The complainant then left the Court evidently uncertain how to proceed.

Hon. Sek Lan, described as a fishmonger, from the Central Market, was charged before Mr. Creagh by Sergeant Toomey on suspicion of having committed a burglary at Murray Barracks last night, or early this morning. Sergeant Toomey stated that a report was made at the Central Station at 1 a.m. this morning at Murray Barracks. He found that the door of the Sergeant's mess-room had been forced through, apparently with a gimlet; and there were marks on the door as though a lever had been employed to force it open. After examining the premises he made a careful search on the hill-side, where he found the box and clothing under the Kennedy Road. The paper money had escaped the thief's notice, and was still safe. The defendant was observed loitering near the place where the things were found, and was arrested. The case was remanded till next Saturday, the 5th proximo, in order that enquiries might be instituted regarding the articles still missing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

March 28, 1879.

Sir,—As your columns are always open to any plea for the removal of public evils and nuisances, permit me to occupy a short space.

Everybody knows that Canton boasts of a pretty little island known as Shamien, the residence of the Foreign Community, and that its shady Buid becomes in afternoon a delightful promenade, the resort of old and young, who value it all the more because there is no other accessible place in Canton for an evening's stroll.

It is only occasionally that I can avail myself of the fresh air which this walk affords, but the last three occasions that I have taken this walk, in the company of those whose moral sensibilities are tendered that while we have been annoyed at meeting on each occasion two or three women whose description in public print is better veiled under their significant

Chinese name of Ham Shui Mui. Every one knows them by their distinctive garb. Did they appear there dressed as ordinary Chinese women or as Europeans it would not be so bad, but appearing in their adopted habit, they as effectually advertise their vocation as a printed placard swinging from their necks.

I have heard from several friends upon whom I can rely that it is not an uncommon thing to see a detachment of these women walking without hindrance the whole length of the bunt the gazing stock of children whose amahs, when inquired of, would of course take no pains to conceal the truth.

A word from the Municipal authorities to the Sergeant of Police would surely be sufficient to preserve the Bunt from this intrusion.

Meanwhile in exposing the nuisance and urging its removal I need not take any high ground of morality, which in the East is so much ignored, but only that lower and more practical one of

DEBORAH.

Canton.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

March 22nd, 1879.

The following are the minutes of the annual meeting of the oldest of the charities founded by foreigners in China, including abstracts of the late Surgeon's Report and the Report of Dr. Graves; and we desire to take advantage of the occasion of their publication to congratulate the friends of the Society upon the return of Dr. Kerr, who so long and efficiently conducted its benevolent ministering to Chinese needs of physical healing and moral training down to 1873.

He has now arrived, refreshed from travels and sojourn in America, has resumed full charge, with the hope of a renewal of the generous co-operation of the communities of the South of China, especially, in the continuance of the work that from its commencement, about half a century ago, has most conciliated native opinion, by benefits so tangible as to shame and confound hostile proclivities. One feature of the past year's work illustrated the wide scope of the Society's agency and its direct availability to the suffering people in a sudden calamity like that of the floods in the northern districts; whilst the contrast of the recurrence of hostility in the eastern districts is presented in the same connection.

We may mention that Messrs Russell & Co. are the Treasurers of the Society, to whom subscriptions may be sent in Hong Kong.

The fortieth annual meeting of this Society was held in Canton, at the house of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879:—

Present: Messrs. Cunningham, Talbot, Henry, Parkes, Sampson, Smith, Masters, Gibson, Graves, Happer, Nye, Ridges, Chalmers, Hargraves, Noyes, Davis, Carroll.

The meeting was called to order by G. Nye, Esq., Senior Vice-President, who upon taking the chair, read the notice convening the Members. A motion was then passed to accept the minutes of the last meeting as printed, with the following correction by Mr. Sampson, "that on page 18 these words be omitted from the report of the Standing Committee"—"And further—" of the good state of repair in which he now finds the property of the Society."

The account current of the Treasurers was next presented, and on motion of Mr. Sampson seconded by Mr. Davis, it was accepted.

The receipts and payments therein shown being as follows:—

Receipts.

Balance from previous year \$1,571.17

Balance charged in new account 146.30

Total \$1,717.47

Payments.

To Dr. Carrow, for Hospital expenses and Dispensaries for 1878 \$1,300.00

For Sai-Nam Dispensary 160.00

\$1,460.00

whereupon a discussion arose as to the amount of the appropriations, in view of the lessened pecuniary resources available; the actual receipts from the subscriptions during the year 1878, being \$562, to date, and leaving but about \$50 for collection; and a somewhat general interchange of opinion upon the question of ways and means for the future resulted in a motion by Dr. Graves, seconded by Mr. Noyes, empowering the Committee of Management to issue money-orders for current expenses of the Hospital and Dispensaries in relative proportion to the actual pecuniary resources of the constitution be made in the By-Laws.

Which was passed by an unanimous vote.

The Committee of Management was then on motion of Dr. Chalmers seconded by Mr. Gibson, elected, composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs Sampson, Talbot, Cunningham, Henry, and the Physician in charge of the Hospital.

The estimated for the current year were then asked for and presented as follows:—

For current expenses of Hospital and Dispensaries for 1879 \$1,300.00

For Sai-Nam Dispensary 160.00

\$1,460.00

The annual election of Officers to the Society was then proceeded with, and on motion of Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Masters, resulted as follows:—

President: Thomas R. Colledge, M.D., F.R.S. Ed. (in England), Senior Vice-President Hon. P. Parker, M.D.B.S.I. (in United States), Second Vice-President John G. Kerr, M.D.

Vice-Presidents: G. Nye, Esq., Hon. W. Keswick, W. H. Forbes, Esq., Sir Brooke Robertson, Hon. H. Lowood, Hon. F. Ryrie, H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., F. R. Talbot, Esq., E. Deacon, Esq., G. B. Glover, Esq., T. Sampson, Esq., Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., Rev. G. Piercy, C. P. Lincoln, Esq., U. S. Consul, Rev. R. E. Graves, M.D., Wm. von Pustet, T. B. Cunningham, Esq., W. Cartwright, Esq., A. Rose, Esq.

In Europe: Rev. Professor Legge, D.D., LL.D., Richard von Carlowitz, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Gray, LL.D.

In United States: S. Wells Williams, LL.D., W. Delano, Esq.

Treasurer: Flemming Carrow, M.D.

Auditor: the Commissioner of Customs, Acting.

Dr. Carrow next presented his resignation as Surgeon in charge of the Hospital, in which, he thanked the Society for their support and advice, and offered his services to the Society until some one arrived out to assume the duties he regretted to give up, but was compelled on account of his private practice. After reading which the Chairman remarked in the sense of the following abstract:—That whilst they could not but admire the ambition evinced by Dr. Carrow to continue in such a distinguished sphere of usefulness, yet all must recognize his good sense in view of the actual circumstances—in resigning charge of the Hospital.

That it would be incompatible with the origin, dignity and mission of the Society that it should be beholden to any individual for prolonged gratuitous services in that capacity, subject to the contingency of sudden withdrawal by reason of accident or ill health; whereby the scope of its usefulness would be abridged. That it is due to the protectors of the Society that from 1832 forward, in reply we gave as our opinion that we saw no objection to his engaging in such practices provided that none of the persons in their possession should give notice to the incoming Farmer within three days after he became the monopolist. Dr. Denny urged that this clause of the

ordinance was quite impractical, as no law could interfere with vested interests. He also called His Worship's attention to a notice which had been printed over the signature of the monopolists in the *Universal Circulating Herald*, calling upon all persons to acquaint them as to the quantity of prepared opium they had in their possession, and stating that after five days, any person found in possession of opium not duly received from the New Opium Farmer would be prosecuted and the drug confiscated. The five days had not expired, when the present prosecution was instituted, and Mr. Denny contended that on that account the prosecution should be withdrawn.

"The constitution of the Society, as printed on page 42 of the Society's Report for the year 1865, provides, that the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditor shall collectively form a Committee of management for performing the business of the Society. Now this portion of the constitution is practically a dead letter, and indeed appears to be a too unwieldy piece of machinery for the purposes required. However, it still forms a part of the constitution and its existence cannot be wholly ignored. The present Committee or their predecessors were originally appointed a Building Committee, and when their functions as such were terminated, by the completion of the present hospital buildings, it was at the request of Dr. Kerr that the Committee was retained from year to year, not as a Committee of management, but as a ready available body whom Dr. Kerr could consult in cases of doubt or difficulty as to the best means of carrying out the objects of the Society. Indeed, we consider ourselves as a consulting Committee with no power to control the affairs of the Society, except by giving or withholding our support to proposals made by the Physician in charge or by advising him when asked to do so.

"Under such circumstances have our Committee felt their position anomalous and embarrassing, for they cannot help feeling conscious that the members of the Society may reasonably look upon them as a managing body, while in fact their hands are tied and their lips sealed even when important interests of the Society are at stake. We therefore suggest that the Constitution be so amended as to place the management of the society's affairs in the hands of a really practical working Committee, and with this view we are prepared to submit the proper time arrives to submit a resolution to your consideration."

On motion of Dr. Happer seconded by Dr. Sampson the resolution was accepted. Mr. Sampson was then invited by the Chairman to submit the proposition alluded to in the report of the Committee by motion and voted the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Graves: "That the regulations of the Society be amended and the second article of the constitution read as follows:

"The officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor of accounts, to be elected annually; that in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-President, present at the time—that is by the Vice-President whose name has stood longest on the list; that a Committee of management, consisting of the Physician in charge of the Society's Hospital, and four Members or Honorary Members of the Society, to be elected annually, be appointed for performing the business of the Society. That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled by the remaining members of the Committee—and that the Secretary and Treasurers render every year a report of the operations of the Society.—Also, that the verbal alterations in the By-Laws necessary to the amended form of Article 2 of the constitution be made in the By-Laws."

Which was passed by an unanimous vote.

The Committee of Management was then on motion of Dr. Chalmers seconded by Mr. Gibson, elected, composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs Sampson, Talbot, Cunningham, Henry, and the Physician in charge of the Hospital.

The annual election of Officers to the Society was then proceeded with, and on motion of Mr. N

Portfolio.

GREEK MOTHER'S SONG.

Where is peace in all the lovely land?
Since the world was, I see the fair and
brave.
Downward for ever fighting toward the
grave.

A few white bones upon a lonely sand,
A rotting corpse beneath the meadow grass
That cannot hear the footstep as they pass,
Memorial urns pressed by some foolish hand.
Have been for all the goal of troubous fears.
Ah! breaking hearts and faint eyes dim
with tears,

And momentary hopes by breezes fanned
To fame, that fading over falls again
And leaves but blacker night and deeper
pain.

Have been the mold of life in every land.

Is there rest beneath the meadow flowers?
Or is there peace indeed beside the shore
Of shadowy Acheron? nor any more
The weary rolling of the sickening hour
Will mark the interchange of woe and woe;
Nor even voices railing to and fro
Break the sweet silence of those darksome
bowers!

But there a sorrowful sweet harmony
Of timeless life in peaceful death shall be
In woods where never tempest lowers
Nor branding heat can pierce the suluses
shade.

So sweet forever in that dreamful glade,
If there indeed such deepest peace be ours!
—Macmillan's Magazine.

ON MUSIC.

Sweet music! surely thine divine,
No mortal gave thee birth,
Or power to draw to thy blest shrine
The children of this earth.

Who can resist thy magic sway?
Or feel charm'd by thee?
When thou dost speak all must obey
Howe'er untaun'd they be!

Celestial gift, from heaven above
To elevate the soul,
And win us less from fear than love,
Our passions to control.

With thrilling strains thou dost inspire
Our souls with thoughts sublime,
Infusing such seraphic fire
Unquenchable by time!

Oft serving many a brave, young arm
To deeds of world-wide fame,
Rewarded with the victor's palm
And a bright unsullied name.

What power like thine can soothe the heart
Overwhelmed with grief and care,
Or calm with such a magic art
The wallings of despair.

E'en natures fierce are tamed by thee,
As fingers glide along,
Awakening notes of harmony
Soft blending with thy song!

O man! thy heart would be of stone
Couldst thou her voice repeat,
Unseen she comes with pleading tone
Her influence to tell.

Now melting chords enchant thine ear
Like sounds of sweetest love,
Swift chasing from thy heart all fear
With gentleness of dove.

In chorus, now, she comes again
Thy spirit to entrance,
Hark! listen to the swelling strain
Inviting to the dance.

One cadence 'mongst the rest is heard
With melody so fraught,
E'en unimpassioned hearts are stirred,
The flame divine have caught.

The church bells ring from early dawn,
Their music fills the air,
They tell thee 'tis the Sabbath morn,
And summon all to prayer.

Repair then to the sacred pile,
There join the pious song
Whose moving strains float down the aisle
Exciting fervour strong.

Listen to the words of praise
Now chanted by the choir,
With them your grateful voices raise,
Devotion to inspire.

The air with music doth resound
From grove and forest tree,
There's sweetest cadence in the sound
Of the ever restless sea.

What tones like music, so sublime,
That speaks to every heart;
On native soil, or foreign clime
It softens sorrow's smart.

And stir within us such pure love
E'en death cannot subdue,
A blessed gift from heaven above,
So lasting, deep and true.

Midst all the sorrow, pain and grief
It is man's lot to bear,
He'll ever find a sure relief
In music sweet and prayer.

—Veronica.

The agitation of thought is the beginning
of truth.

None have less praise than those who
hurt most after it.

The best way to condemn bad traits,
Is by practising good ones.

Every man thinks Caesar's wife ought to
be above suspicion, but he is far less
particular as to what Caesar himself ought
to be.

Real distinction is to be obtained not
by doing anything different from what your
neighbour does, but by doing everything
better than he does.

Kinship seems to know of some secret
fountain of joy in the soul which it can
touch, without revealing its locality, and
causes to send its waters upward and over
flow the heart.—F. W. Faber.

EVERYTHING, says Hugh Miller, is written
Nature's history, from pebble to planet.
The scratches of the rolling rock, the chan
nels of the rivers, the falling rain, the
buried fern, the foot-print in the snow and
every act of man inscribes the map of her
path. The air is full of sounds, the sky
is full of tokens, and the ground is full of
memoranda and signatures which are more
or less legible to the intelligent.

A MAN cannot afford to be ungrateful
under any circumstances; a man cannot
afford to be ungrateful at any time; a man

cannot afford to do less than his best at all times, and under all circumstances. No matter how unjustly you are treated, you cannot, for your own sake, afford to give anything but your better services. You cannot afford to lie to a liar; you cannot afford to be mean to a mean man; you cannot afford to deal other than uprightly with any man, no matter what exigencies may exist between him and you. No man can afford to be anything but a true man, living in his higher nature and acting with his highest consideration.

LONDON GOSSIP.

An important meeting was held at Manchester on 1st January for the purpose of considering the advisability of opening up Africa as a market for Lancashire goods. A committee was appointed to diffuse information on the subject. Africa was said to be five times the size of India, and to contain a population of 400,000,000.

It will be remembered that an old gentleman owning an estate in Hants and another in Forfarshire, recently died, and at the time of his death his penurious and miserly habits were much talked of. His executors, in routing out the dark holes and corners of the mansion, have come upon (inter alia), fifty-two yards of old Venetian lace, two dozen services of the earliest old Worcester, and last, but not least, the complete set (one hundred and odd in number) of the original etchings of Rembrandt's pictures. These last may be said to be priceless, since only four complete sets exist in the world, one being in the British Museum.

Her Majesty's Opera Company are about to make a tour of America. A special train is to be furnished for the transportation of the entire company of 248 persons, for the trip of 4,000 miles. Colonel Mapleton's car is to be newly fitted up in the most luxurious manner. It will contain a drawing-room, sleeping rooms, smoking room, ball room, &c. To it will be attached a kitchen and dining-car. The entire company will live on the train during their stay in various cities as well as when en route.

Professor Leoni Levi has published some statistics relative to the present financial position of the working classes. He remarks that far too much of the extra amount earned by all classes "has been spent in maintaining a standard of comfort higher probably than a labouring man is warranted in looking for, unless he has put by something for the rainy days, and more especially in an excessive expenditure for eating, drinking, and smoking."

A telegram has been received at Allahabad bidding Archibald Forbes speed to Natal immediately.

The Princess Louise has produced a sensation in Canada by insisting upon the ladies attending her receptions in low-cut dresses with the thermometer standing at twenty degrees below zero! Her Royal Highness has been remonstrated with in every possible way that you can remonstrate with the wife of a Viceroy, especially when she is herself of royal birth. But it is all to no purpose. Low dress or a medical certificate in the rule, and it is believed that one of these days the Princess will have a reception all to herself, and a table covered with medical certificates. The gentlemen expect to hear next that they are to appear in the Viceregal Court in the Highland costume, or, as one of the American newspapers put it, in low-cut trousers. "His plan of insisting upon ladies attending levees in low dresses was tried a few years ago in Newfoundland by one of the governors, and persisted in till two or three popular physicians, finding themselves worked to death, and threatened with more competition than they thought pleasant, explained the case to the governor, a retired Admiral, and the rule was abandoned. It will have to be abandoned in Canada, I expect, unless the Princess is prepared to abandon her receptions.

The premature death, after a short illness, of Mr. Eliot Yorke will be deeply deplored by his relations and by a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by his frank bearing and genial manners. Mr. Eliot Yorke accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh as Equerry in the voyage which H.R.H. made round the world in H.M.S. "Galatea," and was by H.R.H.'s side when the attempt was made on the Duke's life at a picnic at Sydney. On his return from the voyage, Mr. Yorke married Annie, the second daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild, and then resigned his active appointment in the household of the Duke of Edinburgh, retaining until the time of his lamented death the post of Honorary Equerry to H.R.H. The illness which proved fatal was an acute attack of congestion of the lungs; but only last spring Mr. Yorke had been greatly enfeebled by an attack of typhoid fever. The marriage of Mr. Yorke with Miss de Rothschild was the first of the mixed Rothschild marriages which have been contracted with the full consent and approval of the parents.

In Mr. Burton Baker's recently published book on the stage there is an amusing anecdote told apropos of salaries. Few London managers of the present day (says the writer) would condescend—for the matter of that, be able—to carry out such tricks as those recorded of Rich, who occupies so prominent a place in theatrical history, and whom Cibber declares to have been "as sly a tyrant as ever was at the head of a theatre." A worthy follower in his footsteps was found in the person of a new defunct manager of the Princess's, of whom a story is told which, so far as we know, has never found its way into print. M.—"I am afraid that when you learn my occupation it will lessen the good impression I have evidently made."

"Oh, no," I said.
"Well, then, I am a professional gambler," he replied.

"Good," said I; "now one inquiry more and I am content. I am anxious to know how so highly educated and intelligent a person as yourself becomes reconciled to such a life. Every one has a chart of principles, a sort of code of rules to govern himself. What are yours?"

We are also thankful to learn that the Governor of New South Wales is "straight" on the turf. The Marquis of Salisbury is introduced as "the young man with the severe cast of countenance, the clearly chiselled features, and the slightly stooping figure," making the afternoon pilgrimage of Fleet Street and the Strand; and we first see the new Secretary of State for India, as Mr. Gathorne Hardy, anathematizing the evil star, because the Lord Chancellor refused his application for "silks."

Though the volume, however, is sadly disfigured by too facile a subservience to the unhealthy taste of the hour, it contains some readable sketches and several of the biographies are well done. But everybody gets too much praise, and, indeed, after reading about so many incarnations of all the virtues, it is a relief to read the admission that "Lord Northbrook's foreign policy may be described as one of adherence to the principle of masterly inaction laid down by Lord Lawrence, and is certainly in direct antagonism to that of Lord Lytton." That Lord Northbrook is somewhat deficient in flexibility and originality may be admitted. That he is pre-eminently adapted for the administration of a policy whose principles are fixed, cannot be denied.

He is not the man to reorganize an Empire in a period of storm or stress; but of a good system in times of peace, no better or more practical exponent could be found."

A MAN cannot afford to be ungrateful under any circumstances; a man cannot afford to be ungrateful at any time; a man

cannot afford to do less than his best at all times, and under all circumstances. No matter how unjustly you are treated, you cannot, for your own sake, afford to give anything but your better services. You cannot afford to lie to a liar; you cannot afford to be mean to a mean man; you cannot afford to deal other than uprightly with any man, no matter what exigencies may exist between him and you. No man can afford to be anything but a true man, living in his higher nature and acting with his highest consideration.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Journal of Commerce describes an electric lamp invented in that city for purposes domestic. The writer says:—

It weights fourteen ounces, and is one of the ingenious contrivances of the century.

Not yet patented, it has been kept away from the "scout of the sleuth reporters," so that it will come to the public pure and "unadulterated." There is little or no mechanism. A cloth combination of wheels rotates a glass disc against a surface of glass.

This wheel combination is moved by a spring, wound as a time piece, and which runs six hours.

About the points of combustion there is, above, a small carburet, the constituents of which are secret with the inventor; below this carburet is an electric-galvanic wire plated with nickel, except the point of impact; that is raw and bare.

To start the light, a trigger, not unlike that of a gun or rifle, only not so prominent, extending from the side of the lamp, is pulled gently downward.

This causes a current of electricity to emanate from the disc, run up the connecting wire to the platinum point, from which a spark flies.

This spark is held by the carburet.

Meanwhile, the clockwork is started by a movement, and instantly

the light is in full feather. For six hours it is guaranteed to give a light of nineteen hundred candle power, at a cost of one-half cent per hour.

It can be carried about as any other lamp for house use; it cannot explode, and will be on the market next Spring for \$6.

Such a lamp, if placed in a hall unbroken by arches, would light an entire house.

Edison uses a carbon point with his experiments.

This gentleman does not confine himself to a carbon, but rather to a carburet.

The latter impinges on the carburet.

It is a great improvement.

It is

THE CHINA MAIL.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of two pounds may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:

Letters,	16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), Mexico (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), Salvador (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.)—

Via San Francisco, or Mareilles, or Brindisi.	Via S. Hampton Roads.
Letters, 16	34
Registration, None.	12
Newspapers, 4	6
Books & Patterns, 6	10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.);—

Letters, 30	34
Newspapers, 6	8
Books & Patterns, 14	19
Registration, 12	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16	16
Registration, None.	None.
Newspapers, 4*	4
Books & Patterns, 8*	6

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, —	34
Newspapers, —	6
Books & Patterns, —	8
Registration, to British & Union	10
West Indies only,	8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
2	8	2	2

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Con tract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule is infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspaper may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars,—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the dispatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of excessive charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at the Post Office, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, glass, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, chirry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissars, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or iron, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspaper may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addressees in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See 1st postal Guide, p. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividends, Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addressees in Hongkong, Bangkok, and the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL CONTAINING NO LETTER, but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate parcel.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever else may be sent in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate parcel.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamp, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" 5.....36 "

" 7.....54 "

" 10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except where there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission.

In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent, premium

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.	
Steamers.								
Alice	7 b Bunje	Ger. str.	1271	Mar. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	South Sea Island.		
Argyll	5 b Scott	Brit. str.	789	Mar. 25	Siemenssen & Co.	Salon		
Bellona	3 c Abrons	Ger. str.	1775	Mar. 25	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bangkok		
Boikara	5 c Orman	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Europe, &c.	To-day	
Bombay	1 b	Brit. str.	1500	Mar. 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	3rd post.	
Bowen	4 c Miller	Brit. str.	937	Mar. 21	Siemenssen & Co.	Salon		
Cassandra	Langer	Ger. str.	956	Mar. 14	Bun Hin Chan	Amoy		
Cheung Hook Klan	Weber	Brit. str.	567	Mar. 27	H. K. & W. P. Co.	Bangkok		
Danube	2 b Clanchy	Brit. str.	567	Mar. 28	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	Tug Flying	
Fame	6 b Stapani	Brit. str.	117	Mar. 28	O. S. S. N. Co.	Yahama & San Francisco	1st post.	
Fuyew	4 b Broad	Chi. str.	920	Mar. 19	19. O. & S. S. Co.	Shanghai	at daylight	
Gaelic	5 b Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	Mar. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tamal, &c.	at daylight	
Glenallock	5 b Taylor	Brit. str.	1386	Mar. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports		
Haldong	5 b Goode	Brit. str.	277	Mar. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Manila		
Kwangtung	5 b Hunter	Brit. str.	675	Mar. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Marivales	5 c Munoz	Span. str.	425	Mar. 27	Remedios & Co.			
Norma	3 b Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Manila		
Panay	5 c Goyeneches	Span. str.	645	Mar. 20	Remedios & Co.	Singapore, &c.	3rd post.	
Rednorshire	5 c Thomson	Brit. str.	1272	Mar. 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Sea Gull	3 b Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama		
Sunda	5 o Reeves	Brit. str.	1029	Mar. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Malta		
Zephyr	1 b Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	8 b Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain	San Francisco		
B. F. Watson	8 b Hawkins	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire			
Black Hawk	8 b Hoyland	Amer. sh.	117	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.			
Carrie Wyman	7 c Randell	Amer. bge.	45	Mar. 18	Meyer & Co.			
Catherine Marden	4 c Marden	Brit. 3m.s.c.	287	Jan. 22	Captain			
Charmar	4 c Lucas	Amer. sh.	1833	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.			
Choice	7 c Harrison	Brit. bge.	394	Mar. 20	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Cilurnum	7 c Beadle	Brit. sh.	1886	Mar. 9	Vogel & Co.			
Cotran	8 b Amer.	sh.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray			
Elizabeth Childs	4 c Lindbergh	Amer. sh.	801	Mar. 3	Wieland & Co.			
Emil Julius	4 c Jurgenson	Amer. sh.	601	Mar. 10	Melchers & Co.			
Emilio V.	3 c Merello	Ital. bge.	724	Mar. 23	Musso & Co.			
Esperance	7 c Guillou	Foh. bge.	272	Mar. 27	Carroll & Co.			
Formosa	7 c Burghardt	Ger. 3m.s.c.	282	Feb. 6	Vogel & Co.			
Golden Fleece	7 c Wilshire	Brit. bge.	893	Mar. 10	Gilmour & Co.			
Golden Rule	4 k Lewis	Amer. sh.	1196	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.			
Havelhurst	8 k Goudey	Brit. bge.	877	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.			
Highlander	4 k Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	June 19	Vogel & Co.			
Jacobine	3 k Bang	Ger. bge.	417	Mar. 18	Captain			
Jad Peter	4 k Ewert	Ger. bge.	336	Mar. 18	Meyer & Co.			
Johann Friedrich	8 c Kroncke	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 18	Wieland & Co.			
Louise	3 c Simons	Brit. sch.	280	Mar. 6	Gilmour & Co.			
Mangerton	4 c Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Mar. 9	Tack Mc Hong	Bangkok		
Margulis of Argyll	3 c McKeon	Amer. bge.	600	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.	Singapore		
Nehemiah Gibson	4 c Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco		
Penobscot	4 c Chipman	Amer. bge.	1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire			
Onsida	5 k Clyma	Brit. sh.	2293	Mar. 15	Captain			
Orange Grove	8 c Longmuir	Brit. bge.	386	Mar. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.			
Quickstep	8 c Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	Mar. 13	Master			
Republique	8 c Holmes	Amer. sh.	1861	Mar. 9	Captain			
Staut	7 c Aschehoug	Norw. sh.	581	Mar. 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Hamburg		
Stillman R. Allen	4 c Taylor	Amer. bge.	586	Dec. 26	Vogel & Co.	New York	Cleared	
Stratford	4 c Millar	Brit. bge.	1159	Jan. 17	Vogel & Co.			
Strathmore	4 k Hemsworth	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 21	Captain			
Sumarida	4 c Tobiesen	Norw. sh.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.			
Sumatra	3 k Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 26	Russell & Co.	Tientsin		
Tatton	4 k Kaemena	Ger. bge.	256	Mar. 24	Melchers & Co.	New York		
Thos. A. Goddard	4 c Smith	Amer. bge.	645	Feb. 23	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)		
Thomas Fletcher	3 k Pendleton	Amer. bge.	490	Mar. 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok		
Uranus	7 c Berg	Amer. bge.	968	Mar. 28	Rosario & Co.			
W. H. Holcomb	4 h Dunton	Amer. bge.	968	Mar. 28	Rosario & Co.			
WHAMPOA	Bertelsen	Ger. 3m.s.c.	295	Mar. 8	W. Wieler & Co.	Tientsin		
Johann Schmidt	Bösche	Ger. bge.	483	Mar. 10	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin		
Lota	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	472	Mar. 17	Order	Chefoo & Nanchang		
CANTON	Amy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Mar. 26	Siemenssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anker- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashfield	6 b	U. S.	corvette	1270	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Champlain	7 c	French	corvette	1930	10	.....	Mar. 29	M. Michaud
Hydroids	6 b	British	corvette	1506	17	400	Mar. 19	M. F. Hotham
Fly	7 b	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	I. McNeil
Iron Duke	6 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3787	14	800	Mar. 15	Jenny Cleveland
Junio	7 c	British	corvette	1029	8	400	Mar. 26	James A. Poland
Lily	8 b	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochran
Mesance	6 b	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....
Mosquito	6 b	British	gunboat	405	4	50	Jan. 30	Lt.-Com. G. A. Frey
Victor Emanuel	6 b	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Walton
Vigilant	6 b	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Mar. 25	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fatchoy	153	Coulseen	G. McBain	An-lau	221	8	70	J. Godell
Ihdang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kim Shan	457	Bennion, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Kiu Kiang	617	....	....	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Kianshow	348	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Ching-tung	180	6	60	.....
Rowan	1850	Bennion, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Li-she	150	2	20	Chun Ilhu
Sir J. Jesselby	184	....	....	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	Read
Spex	140	Hoyland	Kwok Acheong	Quang-chu	120	4	40	C. H. Palmer
White Cloud	260	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Shen-oh	180	5	60	Li Ping-ye
Yellow	160	....	....	Sui-tsing	160	4	60	H. Wade